

The large circulation of the STAR makes it the most desirable advertising medium in the District. It has more readers in the cities of Washington, Georgetown, and Alexandria, than all the other Washington dailies combined.

Persons wanting the Evening Star in Baltimore, can procure it early every afternoon at Henry Taylor's Newspaper Depot, "Sun Iron Buildings."

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.—Subscribers to this paper who fail to receive it regularly will confer a favor upon the proprietors by leaving their complaints at the counter of the Star office.

REGIONS. LOOK OUT.—We have reason to believe that numbers of the Evening Star are daily stolen from the doors of our subscribers. As we are determined to punish all such offenders we caution the rogues to look out.

SPIRIT OF THE MORNING NEWS.—The Union makes the occasion of the publication of an autobiographical letter from Judge Gayarre, of New Orleans, against the "Courier," of that city, an opportunity for preaching a homily against fishy Democracy; and republishing the letter of Mr. Augustus Schell, declining, recently, a Harb nomination for the Mayor of New York city, he (the editor) makes it the occasion for showing how low New York Harbism has come to be in public estimation.

The Intelligence publishes articles from Southern and Northern papers, with the design to show that its warnings against the enactment of the Nebraska bill ought to have been heeded.

The Sentinel discourses about the propriety of repealing the usury laws of the District of Columbia, which policy it urges on Congress.

HARPER FOR NOVEMBER.—Joe Shillingham has sent us Harper's Monthly Magazine for November. It is a capital number and richly embellished.

We are also indebted to our friend "Joe," for the November number of The Illustrated New York Journal. It is filled with handsome wood-cuts and pretty tables. This is one of the best monthlies published.

THE DIFFERENCE.—The New York Mirror says: While we are paying \$7 50 per ton for poor anthracite coal, the best bituminous is selling at Quebec for \$2 50 a ton, and could be brought here for a mere trifle more. Let us have coal from Canada—if there is any tariff or other restrictions in the way, take them off.

There were 478 deaths in New York city last week—24 by cholera, an increase of 2 over the previous week. Of the whole number 330 were Americans, 77 Irish, 46 German, 11 English, and the balance divided among different European countries.

LIBEL SUITS.—The Maine Farmer has been sued for libel, for reporting that the Shipbuilders' Bank of Rockland had failed. The damages are laid at \$50,000.

The production of quicksilver in California is getting to be a large business. The quantity shipped to South America and China from the last January to 1st October, 1854, amounts to 13,843 flasks.

OYSTERS.—The total value of oysters annually sold in New York is set down at between five and six millions of dollars.

PERSONAL.—The Philadelphia Argus says: "Alexander Cummings acknowledges no party but his own interest, no other religion, no other God, and he goes to Harrisburg not as a Democrat, nor yet even as a Temperance man, but as a *Cummings-man*."

A dispatch in the New York Times, dated at Baltimore, says:

"Messrs. Hambleton & Son, an extensive dry-goods house in this city, announce that owing to the failure of other houses, and the stringency of the money market, they have to ask an extension from holders of their paper, but hope eventually to meet all their obligations."

Tom Hyer denies that he is about to fight Pat McGowan of St. Louis.

Among the passengers by the Pacific are Col. Thomas Aspinwall, our late Consul-General at London, and his lady, who stop at the Astor House, New York.

Robt. E. Fenton, member of the present Congress from the 33d district of New York has declined a re-nomination. Wm. P. Angell, late state prison inspector, has been nominated by the Softs as his successor.

Mrs. Siston, widow of the celebrated English comedian, died at Brompton on the 19th ult. She made her first appearance on the stage in 1808.

Barney Williams and his wife are taking California by storm, they draw, nightly, crowded houses and are making piles of money.

Miss Davenport has been playing a very successful engagement at Chicago. "Camille" was a great hit.

The announcement of the death of Tedesco, the great catatrice, is not true. She has just closed an engagement at Hamburg and is about to commence a splendid one at St. Petersburg.

We perceive that the Hon. Mr. Stevens, member of Congress from Michigan, is in Washington. He arrived on Saturday last, and will remain here a day or two longer. He is at his old quarters, Mrs. Esterley's, on Pennsylvania avenue, near the foot of Capitol Hill.

From Texas.—By way of New Orleans we have late Texas papers from which we learn that Major Emory was in San Antonio on the 12th inst., arranging his company, as fast as possible, to proceed to New Mexico on the Boundary Commission. Gen. W. Claude Jones, U. S. District Attorney for New Mexico, was also at San Antonio, and was to accompany Maj. Emory.

The Dallas Herald gives the following information relative to Fort Belknap: "Fort Belknap is in latitude 33 degrees 8 minutes, about one hundred and thirty miles from Dallas—about a west, 15 degrees north course. Letters addressed to that post, should for the present, be directed via San Antonio. A post route is said to have been established from this place direct to Belknap, by the last Congress. It will be some time, however, before it will go into operation."

The same paper learns that Thomas S. Smith, a well known citizen of Texas, who shared in the privations of the Santa Fe and Mier expeditions, and who more recently was appointed to convey the block to the National Monument at Washington City, was cruelly murdered in Brenham a few days ago, by a man by the name of Cooper.

WASHINGTON NEWS AND GOSSIP.

Speculators at Fault.—The gettys of the scheme for the town of Leavenworth, just opposite Fort Leavenworth, in their published plans intimate that they expect Congress to interfere to get for them a *bona fide* title to the land they recently sold at public auction at such high rates. They gave the purchasers bonds to make the titles good; one third cash being paid down at the time of the sale. Now, we have to say that Congress (even if so minded, which we cannot believe) has no authority to enable them to give a *bona fide* title to the land in question: It is the property of the Delaware Indians, ceded by them to the United States, in trust for their (the Indians) benefit—so to be sold to the highest bidder, by the General Government. The United States acquire their right to sell it, only by treaty with the Delaware, and cannot dispose of it in any other way without the consent of the Indians. The Indians are as well aware of its value as the speculators who have impudently essayed to pre-empt it, and then immediately after to sell it out in town lots at \$300 per lot! They will not, of course, consent to any change in the treaty, by which any others than themselves are to realize the value of the sudden rise in its price, occasioned by the movement of the speculators in locating a promising town there. Good will probably grow out of the evident determination of the speculators to cheat the Indians out of this property if possible. That is, if Government employees of any class are, as alleged, up to their chins in the affair, examples will promptly be made of them. It is bad enough that the Indians must be submitted to the tender mercies of outside speculators. The idea that they must suffer also from the speculations of persons sent to guard and protect their interests, is too bad. However, it will soon be known whether any Government employees are or are not really interested in the current schemes to plunder them, as alleged; when, if it should prove true, there will of course be prompt wielding of the axe-official in those regions.

Governor Bigler.—This gentleman's recent visit to Washington has caused the publication of all sorts of surmises (with reference to the reasons for his presence here) in the newspapers. Some of them are foolishly absurd. Among these we class the story of the New York *Courier and Enquirer*, saying that on the morning after being serenaded by his Pennsylvania friends, at Willard's Hotel, he obtained an interview with the President, wherein he made application for the mission to England, to become vaneat, as the world knows, not long hence by the intended resignation of Mr. Buchanan. This rookback is about on a par with most that the *Courier and Enquirer* has been publishing as its exclusive Washington news for the last year or two. The President, it will be recollected, was quite sick when the Governor arrived, and was forced therefore to deny himself to all suitors. It is well known here that the first person whom he did receive, after becoming able to receive company, was Governor Bigler, who, ourselves, know well, never dreamed of asking directly or indirectly for office for himself under the General Government. His friends here, however, are under the impression that, in the course of his interview with the President he urged the appointment of a Pennsylvanian to an important office, and that so to do was his particular mission to Washington. While here he was decidedly the lion of the city, being called on by hundreds of his sympathizing political friends in and out of office.

The Governorship of Nebraska.—Speculation is already rife on Pennsylvania avenue with reference to who is to be the successor of the late Governor Bur, of Nebraska territory. In Washington, Major Nicholson, of the Union, is already written down as the man, although it is very certain that he himself entertains no such idea. It is thought, we may add, that the vacancy will hardly be filled before the spring, and that the position will then be tendered to him. This idea arises only from the really peculiar fitness of the Major for such a position: calmness, forethought, and integrity of purpose being, in truth, the distinguishing traits of his character. There will, however, be a great rush for the place, our readers may rely on it. Fifty gentlemen, who have spent their property in politics, or wasted the usual opportunities for obtaining property in ordinary business by foolishly devoting the prime of their lives to politics, will be very certain to aim to go out as Governor of Nebraska, for the chances of speculation now supposed to be connected with such an office.

The Clerical Force in the Third Auditor's Office.—At the commencement of the last fiscal year, eighty-two clerks in all, principally temporary clerks, were required and employed in the Bureau of the Third Auditor of the Treasury. The different branches of its work having been brought up to date, by the end of that (fiscal) year, the Auditor managed to reduce his clerical force in the number of eleven clerks, all of whom were, by degrees, transferred to other offices and bureaus. The reduced number are at present sufficient for the prompt transaction of all business before the bureau, and will, probably, continue to be, unless the office shall again undertake the settlement of balances due soldiers in the war of 1812, an interminable job requiring extensive resources in every case presented, it matters not how insignificant the amount claimed may be.

Pat of Patents issued from the United States Patent Office for the week ending October 31, 1854—each bearing that date:

Nathan Atherton, of Philadelphia, Pa.—For improvement in steam engines.

Abraham Bassford, of New York, N. Y.—For improved key for tuning piano fortes.

A. M. & G. H. Babcock, of Western, R. I.—For improved press for printing in colors.

Charles Balder, of New York, N. Y.—For knife die for cutting leather straps for whips.

Joseph Barker, of Honesdale, Pa.—For improvement in grain winnowers.

Ephraim Brown, of Lowell, Mass.—For improved apparatus for tempering and flattening saws.

Harry H. Everts, of Chicago, Ill., assignor to himself and A. J. Brown, of same place—For single machine.

Junius Foster, of Green Point, N. Y.—For improved burglar's alarm.

William Gates, Jr., of Frankfort, N. Y.—For machine for filling match frames.

Robert Henegge, of Lowell, Mass.—For improvement in tooth clothing for picker cylinder.

John C. Howe, of Milwaukee, Wis.—For improvement in fire arms.

John Harris, of Newburg, and John B. Stoll & Galen Richmond, of Troy, N. Y.—For improvement in machinery for making rope and cordage.

Chesley Jarnagin, of Clinton, Tenn.—For improved seats for wagons.

Richard Kitson, of Lowell, Mass.—For improvement in machinery for picking cotton and other fibrous substances.

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To meet this force the Allies have, at the present moment, at sea and on shore, an equal number—that is to say, 90,000 men, and they are continually bringing up reinforcements, having, of course, the free command of the sea. Eight thousand additional Turks are under orders to embark from Varna, and the Egyptian extra contingent of 7,000 will proceed from Alexandria to the Crimea. The Russians will thus be outnumbered; and as the siege of Sevastopol is already for which 500,000 shot and shells are already landed—all all arms of warfare, there is every probability that Sevastopol will fall; and, perhaps, speedily. But it by no means follows that its fall will end the war. Turkey is well nigh exhausted of recruits; France, it is true, has still 150,000 men to spare; England has not a single regiment, unless she brings forward her sepoys from India. Russia, on the contrary, has immense reserves, and may protract the war in indefinitely.

Ten thousand additional troops are to be instantly forwarded from the camp near Marselles to the Crimea. One thousand French marines are, at the same time, to be sent to Greece.

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Hamburg, Oct. 16. Admiral Parveval Deschones, who is in Kiel on his return to France, with the inflexible, the Austrelier, and two steam frigates.

There is every certainty that immediate steps will be taken for putting an end to the indirect traffic with Russia carried on through Prussian ports.

POLAND. There are various indications, little in themselves, but amounting to something in the aggregate, that the Courts of France and England have actually under consideration the practicability of re-establishing the Kingdom of Poland as an independent power. A stroke of policy, it is believed, is a favorite project of Napoleon III., who has thereby to cripple Russia's influence over the German Powers, and as the influence of Russia diminishes, to build up that of France in its room.

FRANCE. The obsequies of Marshal St. Arnaud were celebrated on the 16th with great pomp. The garrison of Paris and the Imperial Guard formed the procession.

The Bulletin de Lois contains an Imperial decree, reinstating M. Jerome Bonaparte in his quality of Frenchman. His son, Lieut. Bonaparte, has joined the army of the East.

Barbes, the Rod Republican, has refused the act of clemency granted to him by the Emperor. Barbes says that if the authorities do not re-arrest him within two days, he will retire into voluntary exile, into England.

SPAIN. Despatches from Madrid to October 11, state that the foreign refugees have received orders to leave Madrid within eight days. Those only who can give good reasons for their residence, or can offer security for their good conduct will be allowed to remain.

PORTUGAL. Advice is very unfavorable, both as regards the wine districts and the general position of the French houses commercially. At Lisbon numerous failures have occurred, including some of the French houses established there, as well as several native firms.

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Hamburg, Oct. 16. Admiral Parveval Deschones, who is in Kiel on his return to France, with the inflexible, the Austrelier, and two steam frigates.

There is every certainty that immediate steps will be taken for putting an end to the indirect traffic with Russia carried on through Prussian ports.

POLAND. There are various indications, little in themselves, but amounting to something in the aggregate, that the Courts of France and England have actually under consideration the practicability of re-establishing the Kingdom of Poland as an independent power. A stroke of policy, it is believed, is a favorite project of Napoleon III., who has thereby to cripple Russia's influence over the German Powers, and as the influence of Russia diminishes, to build up that of France in its room.

FRANCE. The obsequies of Marshal St. Arnaud were celebrated on the 16th with great pomp. The garrison of Paris and the Imperial Guard formed the procession.

The Bulletin de Lois contains an Imperial decree, reinstating M. Jerome Bonaparte in his quality of Frenchman. His son, Lieut. Bonaparte, has joined the army of the East.

Barbes, the Rod Republican, has refused the act of clemency granted to him by the Emperor. Barbes says that if the authorities do not re-arrest him within two days, he will retire into voluntary exile, into England.

SPAIN. Despatches from Madrid to October 11, state that the foreign refugees have received orders to leave Madrid within eight days. Those only who can give good reasons for their residence, or can offer security for their good conduct will be allowed to remain.

PORTUGAL. Advice is very unfavorable, both as regards the wine districts and the general position of the French houses commercially. At Lisbon numerous failures have occurred, including some of the French houses established there, as well as several native firms.

DENMARK. From